

numerous forms, we believe was never a greater stranger to the heart of any man than to his. We doubt if he ever occupied an equivocal position upon any question, even of the most minor order. No man was ever allowed to leave him with a doubt as to his views upon any subject they might have discussed, and what he advocated once, he always advocated, unless he found evidence that he was wrong, which was not often, for it was never his custom to form an opinion upon any matter of importance, without the most thorough research. In short, his was one of the most *positive* of characters. Not one of the vices of men ever tarnished his name, unless we should, perhaps, except a moderate degree of profanity when annoyed or excited, which seemed almost inseparable from his positive nature, and a certain, though not great, irritability in his later years, which was no doubt more due to half a life-times' annoyance from others trying to possess themselves of what was justly his, and which was vindicated to him only the week before he died, than it was to any defect of character. Though the latter he seldom exhibited, unless upon occasion of some real or fancied wrong; while to his friends he always showed great courtesy and good humor.

His sympathy with human suffering, and his delight at everything that tended to ameliorate the condition of mankind, were almost unbounded. His self-sacrificing devotion to the care of the sick, and to the interests of this community generally, during the epidemic of cholera in this city in 1832, when, as President of the Board of Health, he struggled almost single handed against that terrible visitation and its consequences, will remain a monument to his great kindness of heart, as long as the memory of it shall last.

The disease from which Mr. Haskins died was dry gangrene. It commenced in the great toe of the left foot, and soon developed the most alarming constitutional symptoms. His sickness was short, only confining him to his house one week, and to his bed four days. He had been seriously threatened twice before, in the last fifteen years, with the same, but *Ant. Crud.* stopped its development almost at once, in each of those instances, but this time nothing seemed to afford any relief, and he sank full of honors and of years.

Such was, in part, the character of this great friend of homœopathy, of whom it may be truly said, we may all honor ourselves in honoring him.

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## AN ILLUSTRATED REPERTORY.

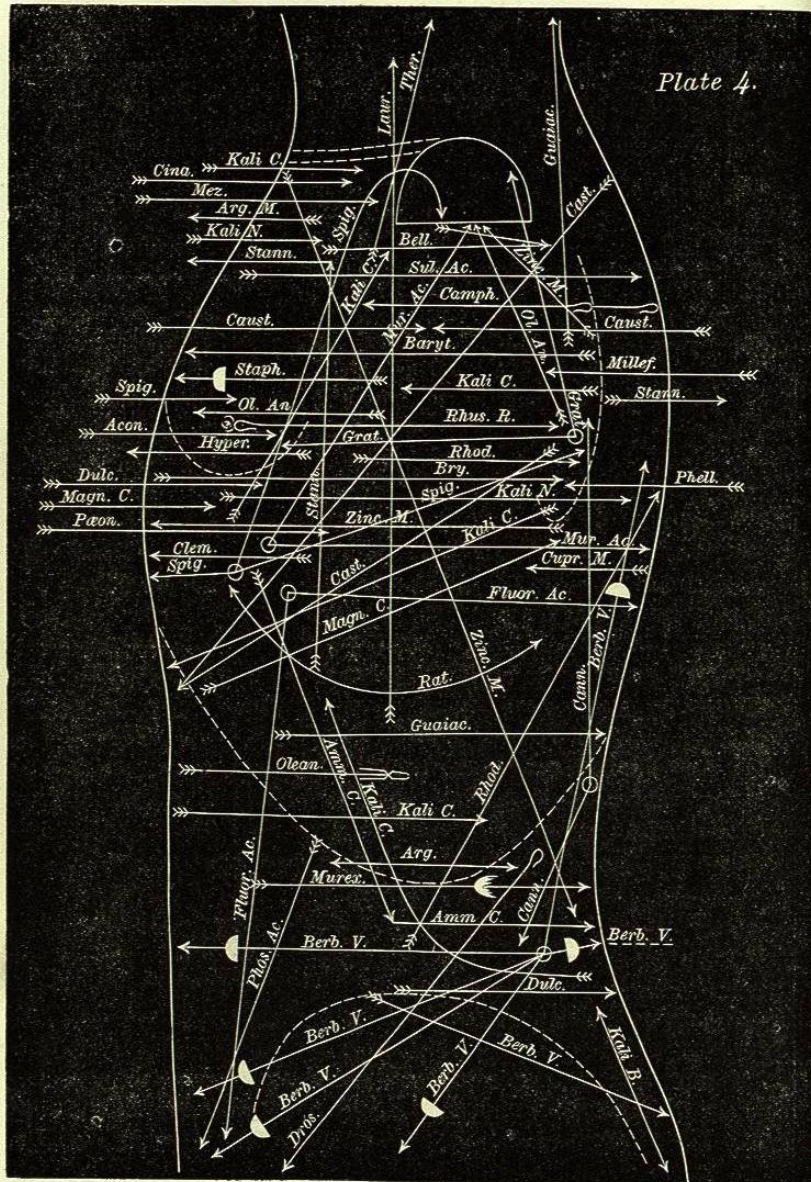
In this number, and on the next page, will be found a continuation of the Illustrated Repertory, in a view of the left side of the body, for the darting or stitching pains of the chest and back to be represented by such a view.

A different course has been pursued, in one respect, with illustrating symptoms in this, from that which was followed in either of the preceding numbers. For instance, we have only illustrated those darting pains which are definitely located by their language. At least the only exception to this is *Causticum* in its symptom, "stitches at night, without arresting the breathing, as if a knife were thrust into the left side of the chest in front, and in the back," etc. This being so distinct from all other drug stitches in the left chest, none other having anything at all like it, we thought it important that it should have a place, and if the position given its arrows is not

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AN ILLUSTRATED REPERTORY.

For the acute pains of a darting or stitching character, that pass from point to point in the chest, in a manner that can be represented by a view of the left side of the body.



In using this plate consult the explanation in the succeeding pages.

exact, it can matter but little, as it must almost certainly be the remedy indicated for pains shooting at one and the same time, from before backward, and from the back forward into the left lung. It is certainly the only remedy yet recorded for such a combination. Aside from this, the acute pains of those drugs which are simply mentioned as extending through the left chest to the back, or of those from the latter into the chest, without either their origin or termination being given, we have not attempted to locate, because of the uncertainty.

It would have been better had this course been pursued from the first, and thus have avoided confusion, and made every pain represented a fixed and positive fact; but in new things like this it is impossible to attain perfection at once. Experience and reflection must be had to suggest improvements. The correction may be readily made upon the plates previously given, by each subscriber running through the quoted symptoms, and finding those pains not positively located by the language, and then drawing a line of red ink through the abbreviated name of each drug on the illustrated page where there is any uncertainty about it. There are not more than one-fourth, we think, if there are that, which will be found in doubt, and then the balance will stand out clear and distinct as could be wished.

The stitching pains of uncertain location in the left chest we copy, and give at the close of the list of those that are definite. This is done to ensure observation that will properly locate them. They

are clearly too important to be entirely overlooked, and this was our reason for endeavoring to represent all such, the best we could, in the front and right side views; but the course now adopted to secure them attention, but not an illustration until they are properly defined, is clearly much the best.

In comparing the results, after pursuing the course named, we find, too, much less similarity in position among the arrows representing the various drugs, on the present plate, from that of its predecessors. Indeed there is none of this whatever excepting beneath the left clavicle, and in the left præcordial region, and this leads us still more to think there is a possibility, at least, that had provers stated exactly the location, direction and extent of all the darting pains experienced by them, no two drugs would be found alike in this respect; that we should probably not have had to go beyond this one fact for a certainty in the remedy indicated, nor required a corroboration in other symptoms. But be this as it may, it will be seen in regard to the stitches beneath the clavicle, there is really no similarity between them, though in the representation there is so much of an appearance of this. Kali Carb., for instance, has: "Dull painful stitches in the chest, from without inward, under the left clavicle, *going off* for a short while by *pressing on the parts*, in the evening"; while Cina has: "*Two* dull, piercing stitches, in *quick succession*, near the sternum beneath the left clavicle, during a deep inspiration, he feels *much pain* when *pressing* on the part," making the two

the *exact opposites*, in the fact that the same agency, namely pressing upon the part, relieves the one and aggravates the other. But this distinction would appear to be hardly required, for it will be seen that Kali C. has five other arrows on the present plate, whereas Cina has but the one. Again, Mezereum is markedly different from either of the foregoing, though it, too, has an arrow similarly placed beneath the left clavicle. Its symptom, however, leaves no doubt, as will be seen by quoting it in full: "Stitches in the left side of the chest, beneath the clavicle, *going and coming with the regularity of musical beats*, extending deep into the chest, shortly after, only a simple aching, aggravated by inspiration, and returning for some days in succession." Of the other short arrow, belonging to Kali Nit., below those representing the preceding drugs, and extending from without inward, it is only necessary to say it simply extends through the upper part of the sternum.

While upon this point it appears important to call attention to the following under Dulcamara: "*Deep cutting pain* in the left side of the chest, close below the clavicle, going off by pressing on the part." But whether this is a *fixed* deep cutting pain, or extends from one point to another, as the expression would seem to indicate, and if the latter, whether it passes antero-posteriorly, perpendicularly, or transversely, is so uncertain, we thought best not to represent it, but call attention to it in this manner, as it is too marked a symptom to pass by in silence. It will

be seen that it is ameliorated by the same that the illustrated symptom of Kali Carb. is in the same locality, namely, "by pressing on the part," but other symptoms will leave no doubt as to the one indicated.

Of the arrows in the præcordial region which correspond to each other in position, the same fact holds that does in the left infra-clavicular region. The symptoms of the drugs there represented are really so different, as will be seen by referring to them, and the concomitants so unlike, there can hardly be a mistake in regard to which remedy might be called for, if any care is taken in comparing them: Aside from these two localities, there are no two or more other arrows at all similarly located in the whole of this left side view. The nearest that any come to it are Zinc. and Oleum An., from the left scapula to the axilla, but the distinction is clear, as seen by the fact that the former has: "*Continuous* stitching in the *border* of the left scapula, toward the axilla"; and Ol. An. "a *few* pointed and painful stitches from the left scapula" not from its border "to the axilla." The apparent similitude between Bryonia and Kali Nit. is at once dispelled, when we reflect that the arrow belonging to the former on this plate is the mate to the one upon the right side going through to the right scapula. Besides, Kali N. does not go to the scapula but through the chest below the mamma, toward the back. In all the rest of this plate, as just stated, there is no resemblance whatever in the

position of the arrows, when we consider their direction and the points between which they pass. Does not this fact, then, warrant as extravagant hopes, almost, as could be raised of its great value, and is it not of the very highest importance both to Homœopathy and to suffering humanity that the illustrations should be *fully* completed, for the whole system, as speedily as possible? But the labor required to do this is appalling.

All the darting pains passing through the *center* of the chest antero-posteriorly, or the reverse, were illustrated in our last, and are therefore not reproduced here.

SIDE VIEW—LEFT SIDE.

*Aconitum.* "Weight in the chest, accompanied with a number of fine, but violent stitches in the left breast, from without inward."

*Ammonium Carbonicum.* "Violent stitches in the left side of the chest, commencing in the præcordial region, and then moving downward toward the side, and afterward toward the back."

*Argentum Metallicum.* 1. "Fine stitches in the upper part of the sternum from within outward." 2. "Horizontal cutting, as with a knife, in the region of the left false ribs." 3. "Lancination across the last rib of the left side when stooping sideways and leaning on the arm." As the last two are probably, one symptom, we so represent them on the plate.

*Baryta Carbonica.* "Dull stitches through the left scapula, coming out at the chest."

*Belladonna.* Stitches shooting from the left axilla, and from a point on the front of the left chest, two or three inches to the right of the left axilla, through to about the center of the outer border of the left scapula. This is not a hitherto recorded symptom, but is from a case in practice, which will be